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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

THE "LABOR MOVEMENT" has assumed such vast proportions in recent years that the student welcomes with gratitude any publication bearing upon it which is both condensed and accurate. Such are the "Labour Annals" published by Mr. Joseph Edwards, 7 Wesley street, Liverpool, of which the second number, that for 1896,* is just at hand. This number contains the programs of nearly all the labor and socialistic parties of the world, a record of the progress of the trade unions during the past year and of the work of land reform societies, temperance societies, anarchist organizations, co-operative companies, etc. Articles and notes on the books and periodicals of the year and the government reports of interest to the labor cause constitute another feature of the Annual. Mr. Edwards is anxious to make his publication as complete as possible and solicits the co-operation of all those interested in the labor problem in all parts of the world.

THE THIRD VOLUME of Gregorovius' "Rome in the Middle Ages" † covers the ninth and tenth centuries. It furnishes the best account of the papacy and Rome for the period, available in English. The plan of the work is comprehensive, including discussions of "the mania for relics," "character of pilgrimages in the ninth century," "barbarism of the tenth century," etc. The descriptions of the decline of the empire, of the reasons why the German emperors preferred to owe their crown to the papacy rather than to the election of their vassals, of the strifes of Nicholas I., of the republican revivals under Alberic and Crescentius, and of the state of learning in Rome are masterly. On the other hand, it is surprising that Gregorovius has given only a page to the Pseudo-osidian decretals.

The quality of the translation is better than for the preceding volumes; but why should such a word as "kakodoxy" (page 166) be obtruded on our attention? The price of the work has been materially increased. The first two volumes together cost only \$3.75, which

* *The Labour Annual*: A year-book of industrial progress and social welfare. Edited by JOSEPH EDWARDS. Pp. 224. Price, 1s. 3d. Manchester: Labour Press Societies, Limited, 1896.

† *History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages*. By FERDINAND GREGOROVIVS. Translated by ANNIE HAMILTON. Vol. iii. Pp. 562. Price, \$3.75. New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895. See *ANNALS*, Vol. vi, p. 324.

is the price charged in this country for this single volume; this, too, in spite of the fact that it is published at six shillings in England.

ALL AMERICANS WHO have enjoyed the hospitality of the *Internationale Vereinigung für Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre** of Berlin will be glad to welcome its handsome annual. Its two parts, of some 300 pages each, have appeared at an interval of six months, and contain much that is of interest along the lines indicated in the name of the Association. The task of editing these volumes has fallen to Professor Bernhoeft, of Rostock, and Dr. Felix Meyer, the energetic head of the Association at Berlin.

Among the longer articles are an account of L. Blanc and Socialism in France, by Professor O. Warschauer, discussions of Exterritoriality in Turkey, by S. Antonopoulos, and of Turkish Finances, by A. Gescher, and a clear statement of the points involved in the Bering Sea Controversy, by Dr. W. Kaufmann. Other departments of the Annual are reports on the legislation of the principal nations, on judicial decisions, and recent publications. Among the addresses delivered before the Association is one by Dr. Max Hirsch on Trade Unions in Great Britain and Germany, which derives special interest from the connection of the author with this movement in Germany.

THE PROMINENT PLACE which geography holds as an auxiliary of all the social sciences makes the gazetteer an essential part of every student's library. "Lippincott's Gazetteer" has long been the standard work of its kind in America. Longmans, Green & Co., have recently brought out a new gazetteer,† which will take the same rank in England which Lippincott's work has enjoyed in this country. It is edited by the well-known geographer, George G. Chisholm, of course from the English rather than the American standpoint. Mr. Chisholm has performed his task with admirable discrimination and has introduced many new and commendable features. Thus the respelling of names for purposes of pronunciation is avoided, except in the case of exceptionally irregular words, by the insertion of simple rules of pronunciation in the preface. The population of places is generally given as greater or less than the thousand nearest the last census, *e. g.*, a place of 2875 appears with a population <3000. The Gazetteer is in no sense a year book, and for that reason such statistics

* *Jahrbuch der Internationalen Vereinigung für Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirtschaftslehre zu Berlin*. I. Jahrgang, 1895. 2 Abteilungen. Berlin: Bahr's Buchhandlung.

† *Longmans' Gazetteer of the World*. Edited by GEORGE G. CHISHOLM, M. A., B. Sc. Pp. xii, 1788. Price, \$12.00 net. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1895.

as are given are brought together in tables placed at the end of the book and so constructed as to compare different countries and localities with each other.

The longer articles on the more important countries and cities are signed by the authors. The material presented is well chosen, and admirably condensed. The most serious criticism to be made upon these articles is that but few of them close with bibliographical references. A small number of the signed articles contain such references to sources of information; all ought to. It is to be hoped that the editor of subsequent editions will correct this fault.

IN A VOLUME bearing the title "Strikes and Social Problems,"* Professor Nicholson has gathered together twelve essays and addresses, written in a popular style and dealing with a variety of subjects. The first six take up different sides of the labor problem and discuss strikes, labor combinations, profit-sharing, etc. These are followed by a "plea for industrial liberty," which well illustrates the author's conservative tendencies. Then comes an essay on the relation between political economy and journalism, a paper read before the British Economic Association on "The reaction in favor of the classical political economy," and the volume concludes with essays on "Old age pensions," "A voyage around Africa," and an account of "Slavery in Zanzibar." Taken together these essays contain little that will commend them to American readers. Professor Nicholson is a reactionist. He is fond of repeating the old objections to the new movements of our time and emphasizing the impotence of man to deal with the social evils about him. In England such a conservative note may be needed just now when all sorts of social legislation is being experimented with both in and out of Parliament, but in this country we are only too clearly aware of how little we can hope for in the near future from legislation. Whether Professor Nicholson is right or wrong in perceiving a reaction in favor of the classical system on the scientific horizon, his own attitude is suggestive. His writings have done much to show how little after all the new differs from the old in political economy, and as a contribution to this end if not as an aid in the solution of the labor problem of our time, this volume will be welcomed.

IN HIS TRANSLATION of Schmoller's well-known essay on the "Mercantile System and its Historical Significance,"† Professor

* *Strikes and Social Problems*. By J. SHIELD NICHOLSON. Pp. viii, 238. Price, \$1.25. London: Adam & Charles Black. New York: Macmillan & Co., 1896.

† *The Mercantile System and its Historical Significance*. Illustrated chiefly from Prussian History. Being a chapter from the "*Studien ueber die Wirthschaftliche*

Ashley has made available to American readers a line of argument in favor of protection that has received but scanty attention in this country. It is, namely, the argument that protection is a means of educating a people, of advancing them to a higher stage of civilization than they would ever attain to if left to themselves. The example of such an employment of the protective policy is found in Frederick the Great's successful efforts to establish the silk industry at Berlin. This undertaking cost him two million thalers, but enabled him to build up a northern capital which was really the centre of German civilization. Schmoller's pleasing style has lost none of its force in the translation. Moreover, the essay is improved by the addition of numerous critical notes that explain certain historical illusions likely to escape English readers. This essay, together with the reprint of Mun's work which preceded it in the series, constitutes a valuable commentary on the Mercantilist system, and will induce many students to revise their over-hasty condemnation of the "balance of trade theory," and all that went with it.

IN HIS WORK on "Citizenship and Suffrage"* in Maryland, Dr. Steiner has condensed into less than one hundred pages a very clear account of the problems connected with these subjects which have arisen during the two centuries of Maryland's history. Having shown in the first two chapters of his work how citizenship was attained or its privileges acquired by aliens at various periods, he traces in a somewhat more lengthy chapter the development of the suffrage requirements in the State since 1640, closing with an excellent description of the existing election laws.

The author's own interest clearly centres in the later portion of his work, and his treatment of the election troubles during the period of the civil war, as well as those connected with the recent agitation for a purer ballot in Baltimore, forms its most instructive as well as interesting portion. Indeed one almost wishes that in connection with the earlier periods, as he has most adequately done in connection with the later, the author could have found it possible to go beyond the mere legal enactments, and tell us more fully how negro citizenship and suffrage operated in practice before their abolition, and the origin of the east and west shore election requirements. This, however is a minor defect, accounted for no doubt by a lack of adequate

Politik Friedrichs des Grossen," 1884, By GUSTAV SCHMOLLER. Pp. 95. Price, 75 cents. In Series: Economic Classics, edited by Professor W. J. Ashley. New York: Macmillan & Co., 1896.

* *Citizenship and Suffrage in Maryland*. By BERNARD C. STEINER. Pp. 95. Price, \$2.00. Baltimore: Cushing & Co., 1895.

material for the earlier period. As a whole the book is one which every student of politics will wish to see duplicated for each of the States of the Union.

THE LIBRARY OF the Stanford University has published an excellent catalogue of the Hopkins Railway Library.* The University is to be congratulated on having received this collection of 9245 books and pamphlets. Mr. Timothy Hopkins began getting the library together while Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and by 1892 had secured about 2000 volumes and pamphlets. He then gave the collection to the Library of the Stanford University and made liberal provisions for future accessions. The catalogue is constructed upon a good classification, and the data given regarding each book are well chosen. The catalogue will be of much assistance to every student of railway problems.

IN COLONEL WRIGHT'S "Industrial Evolution of the United States,"† we have, for the first time, a readable popular account of the growth of manufactures in this country. The author traces the beginning of manufacturing in the early colonial period at some length. The scantiness of the records makes this a story of beginnings rather than a picture of progress. The interval between 1790 and 1860 is filled with the account of the growth of the factory system. Since 1860 we have had census records, and these are skillfully utilized to tell an instructive story of industrial growth. With them begins also more accurate information concerning the state of the wage-earner. The history of the labor movement is described side by side with the history of industry. Labor organizations, labor controversies, and legislation on the subject of labor are here treated. In a concluding division, Mr. Wright discusses judicially the influence of machinery upon labor. It forms a fitting conclusion to a history of manufacturing growth as it summarizes the results of industrial development, from the two sides, Capital and Labor.

We are grateful to Colonel Wright for having put into this work in connected form so many of the results of the special inquiries which he has conducted. We may, in fact, regard the work as a summary of the main results of his official labors. In popular form, clearly

* *Catalogue of the Hopkins Railway Library.* By FREDERICK J. TEGGART, B. A., Assistant Librarian. Pp. ix, 231. Publications of the Library Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, California, 1895.

† *The Industrial Evolution of the United States.* By CARROLL D. WRIGHT, LL. D., United States Commissioner of Labor. Pp. 362. Price, \$1.00. Meadville, Pa., and New York: The Chautauqua Century Press, 1895.

and plainly put, they will be brought to the knowledge of a much wider class of readers. It is from this point of view especially regrettable that Colonel Wright should have confined himself to the treatment of manufactures. Had he included in his story of Industrial Evolution an account of our whole economic activity, in agriculture and commerce, as well as in manufactures—which the modern usage of the term “industrial” would certainly allow—the general reader would have obtained a clearer idea of national growth.

IN A RECENT NUMBER of the ANNALS* an account was given of the “Musée Social” in Paris. In speaking of the prize offered for essays on “Profit Sharing” and “The Benefits of the Principles of Association for the Workingmen,” it was erroneously stated that the works might be submitted in any language. The essays will not receive consideration unless they are in the *French* language.

REVIEWS.

Cours élémentaire de Statistique administrative. By Dr. JACQUES BERTILLON. Pp. 599. Price, 10 francs. Paris: Société d'Éditions scientifiques, 1896.

It must have been an extreme modesty or a very generous conception of the limits of statistical science which lead the author to characterize his book as an elementary one. We should be inclined to designate it as a most elaborate treatment of the subject. The point of view which distinguishes his treatment is the administrative character of statistical investigation, and the object with which it was prepared was to place in the hands of those who present themselves as candidates for the public service in France, a suitable guide through the labyrinth of the statistical work of that government. It appeals, therefore, in the first instance to the French. It appeals to others through the fact that its pages give a precise and definite account of the statistical activity of a typical modern nation and through its admirable treatment of the more general aspects of statistical work.

After a brief introduction treating of the necessity of statistics for administrative purposes and the distinction between statistical and monographical investigation the author gives a concise history of the statistical labors of leading governments. He then proceeds to a discussion of statistical methods in general, and gives a clear and succinct account of the technique of statistical investigation, of the nature of averages and of the methods of graphic presentation. His discussion

* ANNALS, Vol. vi., p. 62, January, 1896.